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RENOMINATED!

CLEVELAND TO LEAD THE DEMOCRATS THIS YEAR.

DANIEL DOUGHERTY MAKES THE NOMINATING SPEECH

AND THE CONVENTION GOES WILD WITH ENTHUSIASM.

The cheering continues for twenty-three minutes, breaking the record of the Chicago convention. The mention of Mrs. Cleveland name creates a similar outbreak—speech delivered by Hon. Patrick Collins on taking his seat as permanent chairman.

St. Louis, June 6.—Just as the doors of the exposition building were thrown open at 9 o'clock to admit the vast throng, which had been patiently awaiting on the outside, the military band that was stationed at the base of the Washington equestrian statue in the western balcony, burst forth with the doxology. What was the special significance of the selection of the venerable "Old Hundred," whether it was an accident or a laudable desire on the part of the con-



GROVER CLEVELAND.

tor to breathe a peaceful spirit of what promised to be a decidedly lively gathering, could only be surmised.

The delegates were not as prompt in assembling as on yesterday. Nearly all of them had turned out in last night's parade, which did not disperse until close upon midnight, including the Tammany boys, who at 2 o'clock this morning were holding high carnival at the Southern, took in the town until foot-sore and weary, but jolly in spirits. The gray light in the eastern sky gave warning that if they wanted any rest before entering upon the heat and toil of the day they would have to get it and that right quickly.

What the delegates lacked in punctuality however, was more than made up by the guests and visitors, and for an hour after

OHIO	TERRITORIES	LA.
ORE.	N.C.	KY.
PA.	ME.	KAN.
	N.Y.	MO.
	MASS.	IND.
RI.		ILL.
S.C.	MICH.	GA.
TENN.	NJ.	FLA.
TEX.		MINN.
VER.	N.H.	DEL.
VA.		CONN.
W.VA.	NEV.	MISS.
WIS.	NEB.	MO.
		ARK.
		ALA.

POSITION OF THE DELEGATES.

[The above diagram shows the precise location of the delegates in the convention hall. It will be observed that the states were arranged alphabetically, beginning with Alabama at the right hand corner nearest the speaker and ending with Wisconsin at his left.]

the doors had been opened there was a steady flow until the galleries, balconies and boxes, as well as the space in the rear of the hall were packed to suffocation.

Even this early it was hot, broiling in fact, and fans, handkerchiefs and everything else that would create a little wind was brought into requisition. The first applause of the morning was evoked when a magnificent floral shield, about four feet in height, was carried upon the platform and placed before the chairman's desk. It was a tribute to the permanent chairman, P. A. Collins, of Massachusetts, whose name with that of his state, was inscribed across the centre in yellow roses.

The church delegates from Dakota, Col. W. T. Steele and George H. McGinnis, who had been elected by the committee on credentials last night were among the first to arrive, and there was a self-satisfied look upon their faces as they picked out their location. The Pennsylvanians were next upon the scene, and were accorded a hearty recognition. After them came the Ohioans and from this on the various delegates filed in rapidly.

As the convention began to take on an appearance of coming to order a member of the committee on resolutions accommodatedly explained to a representative of the United Press the situation in committee. "The difference of opinion in the committee on resolutions as to the way the tariff question shall be treated in the platform," he said, "is this way: Mr. Watterson and his

supporters wish to have the preamble contain an endorsement of the president's message, and give encouragement in congress to the friends of the tariff question, pending legislation. The platform itself is agreed upon by both factions. Mr. Gorman and his friends want to have the preamble embody an endorsement of the tariff plank of the Chicago platform of 1884, sometimes called the 'straddle' or compromise tariff plank."

At 10:32 Temporary Chairman White dealt the desk several blows with the silver gavel, and called the convention to order. There was so much confusion, however, that it was several minutes before he succeeded in getting what he wanted.

Then the Rev. T. J. Green was introduced, and while the delegates and visitors arose, he prayed. He asked of God that the delegates might remember that they were not only making history for this country, but also to determine what may be good for it or bad for it, and that their party and their



THE TEMPORARY GAVEL.



COLORADO SILVER GAVEL.

works redound for the good of the country and the good of his name. The delegates uttered a fervent amen. The reverend gentleman retired, and a resolution was read by the secretary, thanking the Colorado delegation for its present of a silver gavel, was adopted by the convention.

The chairman announced, amid applause, that credentials had been handed in from a delegation from Alaska, this being the first time that a delegation of that territory had sought admittance to a Democratic National convention. He announced that the papers would go to the proper committee and was about to call for the report of the committee on permanent organization when Congressman Timothy J. Campbell presented a memorial, declaring that the Monroe doctrine should be strictly enforced; that American states should be protected from European encroachment, even by force if necessary, and that the closest commercial and political relation should be maintained with the Mexican, Central American and South American states. Referred to the committee on resolutions.

When Stephen Mallory, of Florida, took the floor and submitted a resolution, the first line of which was greeted with prolonged applause, which was renewed at the close. Mr. Mallory's resolution sets forth that this "convention approves of and endorses the principle of tariff reform, enunciated by President Cleveland in his first message to the present congress, and to the policy recommended by him for the practical application of those principles to the administration of government, we give our unqualified and universal support." Referred to the committee on resolutions.

John C. Webber, of Alabama, next submitted the report of the committee on credentials, the reading of which was waived,



LOOKING TOWARD THE SPEAKER'S STAND, except so much as related to the seating of the church delegation. It also reported that it had no official information of the presence of an Alaska delegation, but Mr. Webber corrected this and the report was adopted. Arthur H. Delaney and A. H. Banning being seated from Alaska, the report was unanimously adopted.

Next the report of the committee on rules and permanent organization was called for and ex-Attorney Lewis Cassidy, of Philadelphia, received a round of applause when he took the platform. It recommended that the convention should adopt the same rules and order of business that prevailed at the Chicago convention of 1884, with the modification that no delegation should be permitted to change its vote until after the call of states and territories had been completed. For permanent officers the following names were submitted:

Chairman—Hon. Patrick A. Collins, of Massachusetts; secretary—H. H. Ingersoll, of Tennessee.

Assistants—Alfred Orendorf, Illinois; T. E. Barrett, Missouri; W. W. Scott, Virginia; O. M. Hall, Minnesota; Leopold Strauss, Alabama; L. G. Rowley, Michigan; John Triplett, Georgia; T. J. Lingle, Missouri; O. Newell, Colorado; T. L. Merrill, Nebraska; chief reading secretary, Hon. Thomas Pettit; sergeant-at-arms, R. Bright; chief doorkeeper, Daniel Able, St. Louis.

The reading of the report, embracing as it did the names of half a dozen committeemen and ornamental officers from each state, occupied considerable time, during which a good many of the delegates availed themselves of the opportunity to divest themselves of their coats and in some instances their vests. They made a great deal of noise

in doing this, so much in fact, the chairman had declared with emphasis that he intended to have order, even if the sergeant-at-arms had to help him to get it. Finally, the convention tired of the dry roll of names, and on motion of a delegate from Missouri the further reading was dispensed with a majority vote.

There was no opposition to the adoption of the report, and the temporary chairman selected W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut; Roswell Flower, of New York, and John O. Day, of Missouri, to escort Mr. Collins to the chair. His presence upon the platform was the signal for long and continued applause, the Massachusetts delegation getting upon chairs and yelling itself hoarse.

The enthusiasm was renewed when Mr. White thanking the convention for the courtesy extended, introduced his successor, and it was continued while two of the Tennessee delegates carried upon the platform a framed vignette of the coat of arms of that state, with pictures of the president and Mrs. Cleveland, the whole surmounted by a magnificent floral wreath. Quiet was at last restored, and then while the convention listened in silence and with watchful attention, the Boston congressman began his speech.

After making a few introductory remarks, thanking the convention for the honor conferred upon him, Mr. Collins recounted all the known principles of righteousness as the principles of the Democratic party and continued:

"Add to these the golden economic rule that no more taxes should be levied upon the people in any way than are necessary to meet the honest expenses of government, and you have a body of principles to fight against which has been political death to every party hitherto, to sin against, which in the future will be political suicide."

"We meet to-day under conditions new to the Democrats of this generation."

"The day on which Grover Cleveland, the plain, straightforward, typical American citizen, chosen at the election—took the oath of office in the presence of the multitude—a day so lovely and so perfect that all nature seemed exuberantly to sanction and to celebrate the victory—that day marked the close of an old era and the beginning of a new one."

"It closed the era of usurpation of power by the Federal authority, of illegal force of general contempt for constitutional limita-



PATRICK A. COLLINS.

tions and plain law, of glaring scandals, profligate waste and unspeakable corruption, of narrow sectionalism of the reign of a party whose good work had long been done.

"It began the era of perfect peace and perfect union, and now we stand on the edge of another and perhaps a greater contest, with a relation to the elector, that we have not held for a generation—that of responsibility for the great trust of government. We are no longer auditors, but accountants, no longer critics, but the criticized. The responsibility is ours, and if we have not taken all the necessary power to make that responsibility good, the fault is ours, not that of the people. We are confronted by a wily, unscrupulous and desperate foe. There will be no speck on the records that they will not magnify into a blot, no circumstance that they will not torture and misrepresent, no disappointment that they will not exaggerate into a revolt, no class or creed that they will not seek to rouse, no fraud that they will not willingly perpetrate."

"The administration of President Cleveland has triumphantly justified his election. It compels the respect, confidence and approval of the country. The prophets of evil and disaster are dumb. What the people see is the government of the Union restored to its ancient footing of justice, peace, honesty and impartial enforcement of law."

"No president in the time of peace had so difficult and laborious a duty to perform. His party had been out of power for twenty-four years. Every member of it had been almost venomously excluded from the smallest post where administration could be studied. Every place was filled by men whose interest it was to thwart inquiry and belittle the new administration. But the master hand came to the helm, and the true course has been kept from the beginning."

"We need not wait for time to do justice to the character and services of President Cleveland. Honest, clear-sighted, patient, grounded in respect for law and justice, with a thorough grasp of principles and situations, with marvelous and conscientious industry, the very incarnation of firmness—he has nobly fulfilled the promise of his party, nobly met the expectations of his country and written his name high on the scroll where future Americans will read only the names of men who have been supremely useful to the republic."

Something of the dramatic effect which would have marked such a speech if Chairman Collins had spoken without notes was lost from the fact that he read from manuscript. But the audience was good-natured as well as liberal in its applause, especially at the mention of the president's name. The proposition that taxation be only for needed expense was greeted by a lively outbreak, which indicated that most of those present had heard of the treasury surplus and had decided that it was a menace to the nation's safety.

The applause was general when Chairman

Collins had concluded his address, then the convention took it easy for a few moments while the numerous gentlemen, who had been honored by their selection as vice presidents, found their way to the stage. Order once more restored, the delegates had an unpleasant surprise, in the announcement by the chairman that he had received a communication from the committee on resolutions, saying that it would be impossible to present a report until 8 p. m. A murmur went through the crowded hall, and it was evident that the delegation was anything but satisfied with the prospect of staying here another night. Nothing could be done about it, however, and Delegate Walters, of Missouri, availed himself of the opportunity to submit a long preamble and a series of resolutions, which was read amid a good deal of noise.

A communication was then read from Mrs. Virginia L. Minor and Mrs. E. A. Meriwether, stating that they had been appointed by the woman's convention recently held at Washington, to present the cause of women to the present convention and asking that one of their number be heard for ten minutes. There were cheers, laughter, jeers, ironical applause and shouts of "no," Mr. A. Donahue, of New York, offered a resolution giving the women an opportunity to be heard which was adopted.

Then Delegate Charles E. Boyle, of Pennsylvania, secured the passage of a resolution under which all further resolutions should go to the committee without reading. But it happened that Delegate Timothy J. Campbell, of New York, had in his hand a resolution expressing sympathy with Gen. Sheridan in his illness, and without stating its purpose asked unanimous consent for its consideration. A storm of objections were raised from all parts of the hall and it was not until Mr. Campbell had stated that the resolution in no way referred to the platform that objection was withdrawn and he was allowed to proceed. There was applause when its nature became apparent, and it was adopted by a rising vote, all of the delegates as well as a majority of the visitors getting upon their feet.

The resolution was as follows:

"RESOLVED, That this convention takes occasion to express its unfeigned sorrow at the serious and dangerous illness of Gen. Phil H. Sheridan (applause), and to him, whose noble and valiant deeds will ever be enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen. We extend our sincere sympathy, and we earnestly trust that great soldier and distinguished patriot will meet speedy recovery, and that the Divine Providence will spare him unto this nation for many years yet to come."

"RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Gen. Sheridan, as expressive of the heartfelt sentiments of the Democracy of the United States."

The representative of the women of the country was now presented. She proved to be Mrs. Mary Meriwether, of St. Louis, who took a prominent part in the Prohibition convention at Indianapolis. So much confusion prevailed that she could not be heard beyond the platform, and before she was half through with her written address cries of "Time" compelled her to come to an abrupt conclusion. She retired from the platform with great disappointment and chagrin.

The clerk commenced to call the roll and a ballot also called for. The chairman of the Alabama delegation responded that they tender the first place on the call and the right to speak to New York. This brought out great cheering which was renewed when Daniel Dougherty was named as the first orator to present the name of Grover Cleveland.

When this talented acquisition by Tammany from the sister of Philadelphia appeared upon the platform to the right of the chair, the enthusiasm of the vast audience knew no bounds.

Even this outburst, however, was put into the shade by the storm that met the first mention of the president's name and his declaration that New York pledged him her electoral vote. Climbing upon chairs, desks, anything that could give them an elevated position, the people cheered and cheered until it seemed as if the very walls and roof were quivering. It was a magnificent, a memorable exhibition of the inspiration that the name of Grover Cleveland brings to the Democracy.

Nothing could have been better than the delivery of the speech. Upright as a palm tree with arms outstretched, the words falling sharply defined and musical and reaching the farthest corners of the hall. With it was an occasion when the orator and his speech achieved a measure of success entirely perfect and ideal. The climax was reached when, with arms raised over his head and hands clenched, the orator concluded: "I nominate Grover Cleveland, of New York."

His speech was as follows:

"I greet you, my countrymen, with fraternal regard. In your presence I bow to the majesty of the people. The sight itself is inspiring, the thought sublime. You come from every state and territory, from every nook and corner of our ocean-bounded continent-covering country. You are about to discharge a more than imperial duty. With simplest ceremonies, you, as the representatives of the people, are to choose a magistrate with power mightier than a monarch, yet checked and controlled by the supreme law of the written constitution. This impressed, I ascend the rostrum to name the next president of the United States. New York presents him to the convention and pledges her electoral vote."

"Delegations from the thirty-eight states and all the territories are here assembled, without caucus or consultation, ready simultaneously to take up the cry and make the vote unanimous. We are here indeed, not to choose a candidate, only to name the one the people have already chosen. He is the man for the people. His career illustrates the glory of our institutions. Eight years ago unknown, save in his own locality, he for the last four has stood in the gaze of the world discharging the most exalted duties that can be confided to a mortal. To-day determines that not of his own choice, but by the mandate of his countrymen and with the sanction of Heaven, he shall fill the presidency for four years more. He has met and mastered every question as if from youth trained to statesmanship. The promises of his letter of acceptance and inaugural address have been fulfilled. His fidelity in the past inspires faith in the future. He is not a hope, he is a realization."

"Scorning subterfuge, disdaining re-election by concealing convictions, he courageously declares to congress, dropping minor matters, that the supreme issue is reform, revision, reduction of National taxation. That the treasury of the United States, glutted with unneeded gold, oppresses industry, embarrasses business, endangers financial tranquility and breeds extravagance, centralization and corruption. That high taxation, vital for the expenditures of an unparalleled war, is robbery in years of prosperous peace. That the millions that pour into the treasury come from the hard-earned savings of the American people. That in violation of equality of rights, the present tariff has created a privileged class, who shaping legislation for personal gain, levy by law contributions for the necessities of life from every man, woman and child in the land. That to lower the tariff is not free trade; it is to reduce the unjust profits of monopolists and boss manufacturers, and all consumers to retain the rest. The man who asserts that to lower the tariff means free trade insults intelligence. We brand him as a falsifier. It is farthest from thought to imperil capital or disturb enterprises. The aim is to uphold wages and protect the rights of all."

"This administration has rescued the public domain from would-be barons and corruptor corporations, faithful to obligations, and reserved it for free homes for this and coming generations. There is no pilfering, there are no jobs under this administration. Public office is a public trust. Integrity stands guard at every post of our vast empire. While the president has been the medium through which has flowed the undying gratitude of the republic for her soldiers, he has not hesitated to withhold approval from special legislation if strictest inquiry reveal a want of truth and justice. Above all, sectional strife, as never before, is at an end, and sixty millions of free men, in the ties of brotherhood, are prosperous and happy. These are the achievements of this administration."

"Under the same illustrious leader we are ready to meet our political opponents in high and honorable debate, and stake our triumph on the intelligence, virtue and patriotism of the people. Adhering to the constitution, its every line and letter, every remembering that 'powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively or to the people,' by the authority of the Democracy of New York, backed by the Democracy of the entire Union, I give you a name entwined with victory. I nominate Grover Cleveland, of New York."

The applause was not a cheer, but a continuous one, and deafening shout coming from floor, from balcony and from gallery, and it was renewed with a vigor past imagination, when a pane in the huge picture of the White House above the stage was removed and a portrait of the president disclosed, the band began playing "The Star Spangled Banner," but not a note could be heard five feet from the point, and the musicians strove against the noise in apparent pantomime.

Flags, banners, hats, everything in reach were waived in the air, and trumpets, tin whistles and bugles added to the din. As fast as the throats of one delegation gave out, another took up the cheers. Then attention was turned to the New York delegation, the banners of every state were hoisted high and three times three we given for Dougherty and his colleagues.

In the enthusiasm of the moment the banners of Alabama and Tennessee were carried into the New York section and the three waved in unison, the emblematic union of the north and south being greeted with shouts from 15,000 throats.

Five minutes passed by, then ten, then fifteen, and still then the convention was on its feet cheering, shouting, waving any fabric that came handy, and enjoyed itself immensely.

In all this time there had not been a second's break in the volley of applause. A New York delegate tore down the eagle from the gallery and held it in the air over the heads of his colleagues. A lady in the gallery, waiting to secure a flag, took her



THE DELEGATES SET UP A SHOUT.

bonnet from her head and waved it by the ribbons. The example of the New Yorkers became contagious and in a few moments the walls were bare of the ornamental eagles, flags and everything except the long strips of bunting which could not be removed.

Twenty minutes passed and the record of the continued cheering that succeed the presentation of Grover Cleveland's name at Chicago in 1884 had been broken. At the end of the twenty-two minutes the chairman rapped vigorously for order, and it was hardly restored, but again enthusiasm broke out, and it was not until 12:35 that quiet was restored. The applause had lasted just twenty-three minutes to the second.

Quiet reigned only for a moment, however. Judge James A. McKanzie, of Kentucky, was introduced to second the nomination, and when he said that there was only one Democrat in the country more popular than the president, and that the fair lady of the White House was the one, the applause came out afresh. There was more of it when he said that Kentucky loved him for the fight that was in and for the splendid re-

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]